FEBRUARY, 1782. THE NUMB. 2695.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1782.

AUCTION of BOOKS.

THIS EVENING,

AND FOR SEVERAL EVENINGS SUCCESSIVELY,

Jewels and Diamonds

FOR SENTIMENTALISTS,

Being the Library of a Gentleman now in South-Carolina;

CONTAINING

A great Variety of the moſt celebrated ancient and modern AUTHORS in *Arts, Sciences, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels* and *Entertainment*,------will begin

To be Sold by AUCTION,

At the Book Store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet. Among which are,

POSTLETHWAYT's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 Vols.---Johnſon's large Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, 2 Vols.---Puffendorff on the Law of Nature---Grotius on the Rights of War and Peace---Vattel on the Law of Nations---The Art of Great Artillery. Sutherland on Ship-building---Principles of Equity by Home---Lord Raymond's Reports, 3 Vols.---Voltaire's Hiſtorical Works, 11 Vols.---The ſame in French, 8 Vols. New Biographical Dictionary, 11 Vols.---Parliamentary Debates, 22 Vols.---Monthly Review of new Books, 39 Vols. &c. &c. &c.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

*** Hours of Sale each Evening from Seven to Nine o'Clock, at which Movements of Time the Books will, inſtantaneouſly, either be ſold or ſacrificed, according to the Taſte of the Company.

Printed Catalogues to be had at BELL's Book Store. ¶

To be Sold by way of Public Vendue,

on the 9th day of February, by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 200 acres and upwards, 12 miles from Philadelphia, joining lands of Joſhua Morris, Samuel Simſon and others, whereon is erected a ſtone houſe 2 ſtories high, and ſtone kitchen joining, and a well with a pump near the door, and large barn with convenient ſtabling; the upland chiefly limed ſo as to bring good crops, and 15 acres of meadow and a young thriving orchard; there is erected on the premiſes a Griſt Mill in good repair, which may be ſold with the Plantation or ſeparate with part of the upland and meadow, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; there is plenty of woodland on both. Alſo a houſe and 18 acres of land, joining Pennypack creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid, having a ſeat for any kind of water works, being heretofore known by the name of Fletcher's forge. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe and know the terms, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ¶

January 23, 1782. LEWIS ROBERTS.

To be ſold by way of public Vendue, on

Tueſday, the 12th of February next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, formerly known by the ſign of the Three Harts, ſituate in the village of Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware State, together with about four acres of excellent upland Meadow on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, and about the ſame quantity of good arable land at the back of the houſe. There are on the premiſes good ſtables for twelve horſes, and hay-houſes ſufficient to contain all the hay that may be uſed in ſaid tavern; the whole under good fence and in excellent repair. One half the purchaſe-money will be expected at the making the deed, the other half will be made in eaſy payments to the purchaſer. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, ¶

HUGH GLASSFORD.

N. B. There will be expoſed to ſale at the ſame time, feather beds, bedding, and ſundry other articles, ſuitable for a tavern.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the ſubſcriber was broke open in the night of the 27th current, and robbed of a variety of GOODS, among which are the following Articles, viz.

One broadcloth coat, London brown, trimmed with gold; and one cream-coloured ditto, trimmed with ſilver;

Two dozen veſts of cloth, cotton and differents ſtuffs, five of which trimmed with ſilver or gold;

Six pair breeches, different ſtuffs, with gold or ſilver kneegarters and trimmings;

Sundry ruffled ſhirts, marked B.

Two dozen ſilk ſtockings, and ſeveral pairs cotton and thread ditto, all marked B.

Two pair ſhoe and two pair knee-buckles, of ſilver;

Two ſilver mounted ſmall ſwords;

One box mould candles, of a very white colour;

Sundry blankets; one mattraſs; and ſundry bales of goods, contents not known.

Whoever diſcovers ſaid goods, or any part of them, ſo that they may be recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and if the robber or robbers can be detected and brought to juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

Jan. 28, 1782. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By giving the following original letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this city a place in your paper, you will much oblige

A Friend to the Liberties and Peace of Pennſylvania.

My dear Friend,

I AM greatly diſtreſſed to find a certain ſett of men continue their inflammatory pieces in the paper called the Freeman's Journal. As I thought dear bought experience had long ſince taught us to act like brethren and citizens, I was in great hopes they would e'er now have ſeen their errors, or have ceaſed writing, in conſequence of the contempt they and their productions have met with; but alas! for this poor country, a few bad men will attempt to keep us in hot water, and ſtrive to renew our old unhappy quarrels even to *blood*, rather than be diſappointed in their ambitious and intereſted views.

You, my old friend, and I know theſe men. The citizens of Philadelphia know them, and cannot be hurt by their productions. But their poiſon, however, may take effect in ſome other part of the State, whoſe citizens cannot poſſibly get ſufficient information. Believe me, theſe men would not continue their publications without hope. They are as cunning as wicked, and finding no notice taken of them, will continue to publiſh and propagate their ſeditious principles. I am not fond of writing long letters, but I ſhould deem myſelf loſt to virtue and my country, ſhould I continue to peruſe theſe pieces without making ſome reply to them. Without any other introduction, I therefore ſend you the following thoughts, and inſiſt on your making them fit for the public to peruſe, with the addition of ſuch others as you pleaſe.

It is not my intention to take particular notice of all their ſcurrilous performances reſpecting the late Houſe of Aſſembly. I ſhall only briefly obſerve, that every act and reſolve, which then and ſince have moſt aſſuredly and evidently introduced happineſs and ſecurity to our country, were miſrepreſented or vilified by them as unconſtitutional (their common cry) and deſtructive of the liberty and welfare of the State. They were held up as the deſigned actions of diſaffected men, and of enemies to the independence of this country. This doctrine, with the moſt unexampled aſſurance, they ſtill ſupport and propagate.

The taking off the embargo, and opening our port, and which the Aſſembly laboured hard to effect; the mode for ſettling debts contracted in a depreciated currency; the repeal of the tender laws on equitable and juſt principles; the raiſing efficient ſupplies for 1781, were all done by the late Houſe; and I believe every good man, both then and ever ſince, has cordially eſteemed them for ſuch prudent meaſures. Yet moſt of theſe, and many other of their tranſactions, have been repreſented in the moſt odious light by theſe authors and their abettors. For proof, let any perſon peruſe the remarks on the votes and proceedings of the late Aſſembly, and other productions of the ſame ſett in the Freeman's Journal, and they will be fully ſatisfied. I ſhall quit this ſubject for the preſent, and proceed to notice ſome of the pieces ſigned Cenſor, a Countryman, a Pennſylvanian, &c. pieces evidently deſigned to renew, if poſſible, and bring on our former diſputes and misfortunes, and finally to embroil the whole State; but I truſt the intentions of the wicked will be fruſtrated, and the miſchiefs they deſign for others fall on their own heads. View the manner of writing uſed by Mr. Cenſor and aſſociates. Declamation, ſuppoſitions without number, inuendoes, and queſtions artfully introduced, make up the whole; for it is well known that if any man or body of men in the community could be proved guilty of one half of his ſuppoſed charges, he or they would ſoon be brought to condign puniſhment. The beſt of characters, however, muſt ſuffer under ſuch falſe inſinuations, as many good and virtuous citizens may be led by ſuch ſpecious, though falſe, aſſertions, to form opinions for which in truth there is not the moſt diſtant foundation.

In the paper of December 26th laſt, Mr. Cenſor ſhews himſelf a maſter in that ſtile of writing. Honour, honeſty, veracity and religion he ſets at defiance. Under the maſk of patriotiſm, he informs us that the worſt ſpecies of villainy is tranſacting amongſt us, and that the authors are not unknown to him. Ah! Mr. Cenſor, conſider for a moment, and think how you and aſſociates ought to be eſteemed by the community for not impeaching men guilty of ſuch high crimes. A month has elapſed, and we know them not. But let us ſee what Mr. Cenſor and junto ſay---After an artful introduction, preparing the mind for ſomething great and dreadful, we are told of "The Proprietary (which in any other performance would be treaſon, no ſuch perſon exiſting by law) his eſtate and friends; that he and they looked for a re-eſtabliſhment on our being ſubdued, but that hope being vaniſhed, the authors of the meaſure muſt be demoliſhed; an intereſt muſt be gained with the people, and a repeal gradually obtained." We are told of "the Yeas and Nays prior to the paſſing of the bill, and a concluſion drawn from a compariſon of them with the Yeas and Nays of the preſent ſeſſion, which is given as proof;----and ſhould we want any further proof, we are deſired to recollect who is deſigned for Chief Juſtice when the preſent is ſtarved out." Then "the gentlemen of the army are alarmed, as little dreaming their funds are to be ſtruck at. The poſſeſſors of lands are to look to their titles, to the arrearages due for quitrents, and that the whole burthen of the war will be thrown on their own ſhoulders." In the next paragraph, "the tories are brought in to alarm us; the Philadelphia county election is an object with them, our politics are become intereſting to them, they want their friends reſtored, they want to ſecure themſelves on our ſide." But how? why our Cenſor tells you, "by removing the preſent rulers, repealing the teſt laws, and above all, the militia muſt be diſcouraged." We are next told, "People who have jockey'd themſelves out of place, by oppoſing the conſtitution, ardently wiſh to regain the ſeat of power, who promiſed long ſince to deſtroy an hateful democracy, and have faithfully kept their words, and go on ſteadily even in defiance of oaths;" that "to undermine the conſtitution, they join the proprietary party and tories, and, in ſhort, employ every engine to deſtroy the friends of the conſtitution and independence." We are next introduced to another ſett,---- "The diſappointed, men over-looked by government, men who over-rate their own merit, the profligate plunderers of the public." Next we are told, "on examining the matter, the above deſcribed people have occaſioned the preſent combination againſt the old and faithful ſervants of the public; lies beyond what were ever before attempted, and every vile means, are uſed for reſtoring the proprietaries, reinſtating the tories, and deſtroying the conſtitution. Independency can no longer be oppoſed, but an oppreſſive ariſtocracy may be raiſed. The men who failed in ſubjugating their country to foreigners, now labour to forge chains at home. They cannot be ſlaves, but wiſh to be tyrants, and to eſtabliſh their ſyſtem. The friends of the people, the friends of democracy, independence and the conſtitution, are to be deſtroyed." The above I have extracted nearly in Mr. Cenſor's own words; where I have varied, it was on account of brevity, keeping the ſenſe entire, and I firmly believe the moſt wild imagination could not aſſimilate ſuch a contrariety of characters and deſigns, unleſs actuated at the ſame time by a moſt malevolent party ſpirit. When the candid diſpaſſionate man conſiders and reflects on ſuch publications, the falſity and wickedneſs are quickly found out, and deteſtation and horror againſt ſuch principles and the authors muſt ariſe.

In reſpect to the late proprietors and their friends, it is notorious to the Aſſembly, and to the whole ſtate, their conſequence and influence is ſmall, very ſmall indeed. They are not the ſubject of public debates or private converſations, neither can any dread ariſe from their united efforts, admitting they ſhould attempt even worſe than Mr. Cenſor has ſet forth. The inuendo of the Yeas and Nays will, on examination, prove an unfortunate authority for our author in ſupport of his charges; for the late Aſſembly have proved themſelves of ſentiment with his favorites in a former Houſe, having not the leaſt thought of reſtoring the proprietary family, as by a law of their making the whole of the proprietary eſtate due on arrearages are called in and appropriated to public uſe. Facts are ſtubborn things; they will uphold themſelves, when aſſertions big with ſlanders and falſhoods, and ſtripped of their falſe colouring, muſt fall. The hint reſpecting the Chief Juſtice comes next, and is almoſt too abſurd to be noticed, when applied to the men Mr. Cenſor points at. It is univerſally known in your city, a wiſh did not exiſt amongſt them tending to his removal; but theſe unbluſhing mortals will openly attribute as a crime to others what they themſelves were guilty of. Let Mr. Cenſor look round his ſociety, let him take Mr. TENAX by the hand, and aſk him who *wiſhed* the removal of the Chief Juſtice? The thought of ſtarving the officers of government out ſhall be the ſubject of another letter; and that I think I have ſufficient authority to ſhew it in quite different colours, as I can prove the preſent ſalaries much higher than they ever enjoyed before.

The gentlemen of the army make an intereſting ſubject with Mr. Cenſor. They are told "they little dream their funds are to be ſtruck at." Good heavens! do theſe writers intend raiſing another revolt? I hope, I wiſh not, and yet their conduct is very like it; but I conſole myſelf when I come to think on the good ſenſe and patriotiſm of our officers and ſoldiers. They have too much experience to be led aſtray, and know that it is the firſt wiſh of the good people of their common country to provide other funds for them, to ſecure them their rights, and not even to harbour a thought of touching any already appropriated. This is a ſubject, my dear friend, which affects me moſt feelingly; and would to God I had it not in my power to retort here on Mr. Cenſor and Junto. I can tell them, and with truth, that was it not for the oppoſition given in the late Houſe of Aſſembly by a certain ſett, known aſſociates of Mr. Cenſor, to the bill providing for the depreciation of our line, that line would now have been unbroken in the field, rendering eſſential ſervices to their country. Through every ſtage, I am well informed, the bill was oppoſed and delayed, which rendered the good effects it would have produced in a great meaſure abortive; for it did not get to the camp till the evening preceding the revolt. Beſides, the act was moſt eſſentially altered from the bill, as publiſhed for public conſideration, and much to the diſſatisfaction of ſuch of the officers as knew it. It was a bill plain and juſt in its nature, and had the expreſs ſanction of Congreſs for being ſpeedily complied with. But I wiſh to quit this diſagreeable ſubject. I am pained at heart when obliged to think of it, yet quit it with declaring ſuch further proof, if neceſſary, could be adduced, as would if poſſible make even Mr. Cenſor and partners feel, and perhaps bluſh. I come next to the landed intereſt, who are alarmed with a witneſs. The late titles to land are to be deſtroyed—quitrents are to be reſtored—the proprietary dominion eſta-

ſhifted, and, in our author's language, the "throwing back the whole burden of the expences of the war on their own ſhoulders." Poor Mr. Cenſor and partners will find themſelves moſt egregiouſly deceived in their expectations from this quarter. The landed intereſt are not the men to be led aſtray, they are not attached to anarchy and confuſion, or liable to the baneful blaſts of ſedition. They know their rights, and have fought for them. They know their birthright, they know thier titles, they know this country is theirs; they know what they are contending for, and they know the preſent cauſe can be effectually ſupported by none elſe. Theſe men, be aſſured Mr. Cenſor, will not ſuit your purpoſes; they are upright judges; they look back with pleaſure and gratitude to the majority in the late Houſe; they were their own choice, and their endeavours have been bleſſed. Trade, commerce and induſtry have followed their laws; the farmer and merchant are again acquainted; the mechanic and his family rejoice at the alteration of times; our markets are plentifully ſupplied; our harbour is filled with ſhips; our roads are covered with waggons; our barns are well ſtocked, and our fields wear a pleaſing proſpect; and ſpecie in large quantities is daily imported. Theſe, Mr. Cenſor and company, are facts. Theſe are bleſſings, which I truſt never will be in your power or your abettors to deſtroy, and ſuch as I am convinced it will ever be the intereſt of the freemen of this State to encourage. Of a piece with the foregoing is your endeavours to join the Tory—"the diſappointed jockey," your own language—the Proprietor and party—the profligate plunderer, &c. with the friends of his country. Unbluſhing men, view the people you wiſh to deſcribe and hold up as enemies to Independence, to the conſtitution, and to the country, and then look around on yourſelves. Attempt a compariſon, and you will find human nature not yet ſo ſunk, ſo abandoned, but that feelings may ariſe, and give you a momentary pang. Here I could draw a parallel, but wave it till I reply to other of your publications, and go on with the preſent. In your own ſtile, how can you be ſo depraved as to imagine, that men of a good character in life can intentionally be guilty of perjury? Lay your hands therefore on your hearts, does not the defect lie there? or is it in your head? I could wiſh it was, for the ſake of human nature, and I would charitably ſuppoſe you have ſtill ſome innocence, are ſtill capable of repentance, and attribute your conduct to party intemperance. It is not too late to repent, and to induce you, think of your country, think of its peace and happineſs, and if any thing can influence you they will. I have deſired you to make a compariſon, and will furniſh you with ſome materials dreſſed in your own favourite ſtile. Have the men, whom you wiſh to injure, ever injured you? have they not from the beginning been moſt ſteadily oppoſed to Great-Britain? have they been more guilty than ſome of your *leaders* in refuſing offices? can you therefore claſs them amongſt the diſappointed? or how can you claſs them with profligate plunderers of the public?

I am almoſt exhauſted, my dear friend, in following Mr. Cenſor through his various ſlanders, being equally hurt in finding the human race ſo depraved. But I know the virtue and good ſenſe of the people of the State, and conſole myſelf the day is not far off when theſe incendiaries will be ſeen in their proper colours. The envious mind can never form a true judgment, and when joined to ambition, malice and ſelf-intereſt, will, without any regard to decency or virtue, repreſent men and meaſures in a falſe light, in order to gratify any reigning paſſion. From this, or ſuch like principles, do Mr. Cenſor and aſſociates draw their concluſions of a ſyſtem being formed to enſlave this country; and yet I cannot ſee how it was poſſible ſuch a thought ſhould enter into their heads, eſpecially when applied to the men we know their ſhafts are levelled at. Men whoſe whole conduct have had ſuch a different tendency, and who muſt be ſenſible their future welfare depends on their ſucceeding in the preſent virtuous war. In your city, the virtues of the one and the vices of the other are well known; but it is not ſo all over the State, which is my principal reaſon for deſiring you to publiſh this or ſomething better from yourſelf. I know Cenſor and his aſſociates well. I have long known a great part of them, and am well convinced they are not actuated by virtuous motives. Through you, therefore, I muſt once more call on them, and deſire they may look back to what their ſituation was ſome little time ago, and compare it with the preſent. How many of them do we ſee poſſeſſed of eſtates purchaſed of the public, how many poſſeſſed of lucrative poſts; do we not know the ſentiments *many* of them entertained in the beginning of theſe times, and the *part* they acted? do we not know ſome of them are new men amongſt us? and that others very lately joined the common cauſe? are we not convinced that perſonal attachment, and not the love of their country, is the avowed motive of many of them? I ſhall ſupply you with full information in my next on theſe laſt heads, or in the courſe of my remarks on Cenſor and company, and for the preſent conclude with once more requeſting and inſiſting on your publiſhing ſomething to expoſe their falſhoods. In the mean while, believe me, with true affection,

Your Friend and humble Servant,

J. M.

Cumberland County, Jan. 15, 1782.

To the CITIZENS of PENNSYLVANIA.

FINDING myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of an appeal to the impartial tribunal of the public, I think it my duty to addreſs myſelf to you, my reſpected fellow citizens.

I was born and educated among you; my conduct has been known to you from my infancy; and to you I ſtand indebted for an early introduction into public life. In the moſt difficult times, and upon various important occaſions, I have been honoured with your confidence, which it has been my endeavour never to abuſe from any ſelfiſh or party motives. To you, therefore, it becomes neceſſary to explain my public conduct, or ſuch parts of it at leaſt as may have been ſuſpected or arraigned in the public papers.

When a charge is made or implied by any writer againſt any individual in the ſervice of the public, it is too generally preſumed to be well founded; and that individual, whoever he may be, and whatever his rank and former conduct have been, muſt have a Herculean labour to ſtem the torrent of prejudice neceſſarily reſulting from his ſituation. But the man, conſcious of an ardent love for his country, a pure and diſintereſted zeal in the defence of her juſt rights, and the exertion of his beſt abilities to promote theſe great ends, will heroically deſpiſe every danger and prejudice in the purſuit of ſuch valuable objects, and ought not to be ſuppoſed inſenſible or dead to the feelings of virtue and honour, when his character is called in queſtion.

General and looſe charges are of all others the moſt injurious and difficult either to be obviated or anſwered. By ſuch means, a man, in a public ſtation, is not only expoſed to the ſuſpicions of the moſt candid friends of his country, but given up as a prey to the whole hoſt of ſlanderers and calumniators. In my particular caſe, theſe laſt have not ſcrupled to aſſert, "that in my late department I had acquired a Nabob's fortune; and that while I ſuffered the public to be in long and deep arrears to the induſtrious farmer for the ſupply of the army, I was expending the money committed to my management in the purchaſe of eſtates for myſelf;" amounting, in the extravagant ideas of ſome, to a great proportion of the whole property in the county of Berks.

I think it a duty, therefore, which I owe to myſelf and to my reſpected fellow citizens, who called me early into public life, and long honoured me with a large ſhare of their confidence and eſteem, to lay before them the terms of my Agency as Quarter Maſter-General, an account of the whole pay and emoluments I derived from that office, the amount of my preſent eſtate, and the means by which I acquired it.

Before my entrance into military life in 1775, I inherited and had acquired ſome degree of independence both of fortune and ſpirit. The latter I hope is not impaired, nor the former, perhaps, ſo much increaſed, as if I had taken my ſtand, in the day of danger, behind any of the lucrative civil offices which lay in my reach. In ſhort, as I never had a ſentiment or view which I wiſhed to conceal from my countrymen during my public walk before them, ſo neither have I any now in that more private ſtation to which I have confined myſelf.

In the month of June, 1775, I went to Cambridge in the ſuite of our worthy General, and there joined the army, leaving my private buſineſs in the hands of my brother and couſin, with whom I had been connected in trade. Soon after my departure the affairs of the company were adjuſted and ſettled. The debts due to us on bond, note, &c. amounted to a very conſiderable ſum, excluſive of other property, as will appear by our books in the hands of my brother.

In the year 1776, many perſons who were indebted to us diſcharged their debts with the paper currency. When the Loan Office was eſtabliſhed, my brother paid to Mr. Smith, Superintendant of that Office, 13,800 Dollars, for which he received Certificates in the names of Thomas and Jonathan Mifflin, bearing intereſt payable in France. The Certificates were dated 1ſt January, 1777.

A conſiderable ſum lay unemployed in his hands to the cloſe of the year 1778, when, and not before, he put it to intereſt.

My brother has never received any emolument from the public; nor has he been employed by me in any ſervice during my agency for the public. On the contrary, he has ſupported his family ſolely by the fortune which he poſſeſſed before the war.

In the autumn of 1776, during my abſence from Philadelphia, ſeveral of my friends there, believing the ſacrifice I was making of my time to the public, and the great expence I was obliged to incur in the army as Quarter-Maſter General, would in the end greatly injure my private eſtate, very generouſly and without ſolicitation intereſted me, by ſmall ſhares, in four veſſels then prepared for ſea. The amount of my proportion of theſe veſſels was £2401 8 2, which was the whole of what I advanced in trade. One veſſel, my ſhare of which coſt 250l. was ſtranded on the coaſt. The other three proved ſucceſsful; particularly the brig Delaware, whoſe firſt voyage to St. Euſtatia produced, in June, 1777, to each owner, the clear profit of £3952 6 11, as will appear by Capt. James Budden's books---the returned cargoe being principally ſold at vendue, and a dividend made to the owners on the 16th of June 1777. It is not neceſſary, nor indeed in my power at this time, to particularize the returns made in the ſame manner by each of the other veſſels. Col. Joſeph Dean and Capt. Budden, who are well acquainted with theſe matters, will explain them on application. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that in the year 1777 I received £6107 15 4 for my proportion of thoſe returns, the Delaware's cargoe being included.

In November, 1777, I ſold a farm in Loudon county, Virginia, for 2500l. and received the money upon ſigning the deeds. That farm I purchaſed in the year 1770 for 900l. ſpecie, the money being paid by me at the time of purchaſe.

In December, 1777, I received from Col. Palfrey, Paymaſter-general, £1627 10 0, on account of my pay in the line of the army.

In March, 1778, I received from Mr. Matthew Irwin £659 12 6, on account of my ſhare of the ſchooner Rattleſnake; and from the ſame gentleman, in the month of Auguſt the ſame year, 4200l. for my proportion of the proceeds of the brig Delaware's ſecond voyage.

In May, 1778, I ſold to Mr. Blair M'Clenachan my ſhares of the ſchooner Rattleſnake and brig General Lee, (two of the four veſſels in which I had been intereſted) for 7250l. and received the money on the 21ſt of June 1778.

In the ſpring of 1778 I purchaſed ſhares of three veſſels, which coſt 1850l. but ſold them in June at a ſmall advance, before they went to ſea. The brig Delaware, after the fourth voyage, was taken by the enemy.

Beſides the foregoing, I was intereſted in two ſmall adventures in the beginning of 1778, which produced not more than the firſt coſt.

The above, to the beſt of my recollection, is a fair and candid ſtate of my trade and commerce to the time of my reſignation. If I have omitted any circumſtance, it cannot be a material one, and the omiſſion muſt have ariſen from the want of my books and papers, which are in the country. What I have ſtated above has been extracted from accounts current, ſigned by the gentlemen with whom I was connected.

In January, 1779, I advanced the ſum of 400l. ſpecie towards the out-fit of three ſmall veſſels. Two of theſe I have ſince ſold, which reduces my preſent ſtock in trade to a ſmall ſhare of the ſhip Flora.

My pay and emoluments as an officer in the line and as Quartermaſter-general were as follow, viz.

From the 15th of Auguſt, 1775, to May, 1776, Eighty Dollars per month. Excluſive of that pay, I was intitled to a commiſſion of five per cent. on 60,000 l. value of clothing and other neceſſaries, ſold to the troops by order of Congreſs at the original coſt and charges.

From May 1776 to February 1777, the pay of a Brigadier.

From February 1777 to May 1777, the pay of a Major-General.

From May 1777 to November 1777, the additional pay of 133 Dollars per month.

In May 1779,—I received from the Board of War £560 12 6, being the ballance of pay due to me.

Having ſtated my principal receipts of money, I ſhall now give a particular account of my eſtate.

1ſt.—A dwelling-houſe in Philadelphia, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.—A patrimony.

2d.—1230 acres of land in Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, purchaſed in 1769.

3d.—Two ſmall lots in New-Jerſey, oppoſite this city, purchaſed the 17th April, 1773.

4th.—A country ſeat, five miles from this city. This place was conveyed to me after the enemy left Philadelphia by a near relation, ſubject to an annuity of 60l. during her natural life. No purchaſe money was or is to be paid for it.

5th.—One third part of three dwelling-houſes, a lot of ground and ſome ground-rents in Philadelphia, in right of my wife, and her proportion of the reſiduary eſtate of her deceaſed grandfather.

6th.—A tract of 620 acres in Cumru townſhip, Berks county. This tract was divided into ſeveral parts before I purchaſed. The payments were made at the following times, viz.

To Valentine Eckert	June 24th,	1777	£4000 *	in full.
James Benezet	September	1777	1000	in full.
George Rheim	October	1777	400	in full.
Thomas Atkinſon	November	1777	1020	on acc.
Mary Weidner	December	1777	500	on acc.
Thomas Atkinſon,	February	1778	949 10	on acc.
Ditto	July	1778	345	in full.
Mary Weidner	December	1778	895	in full.
		Continental currency	£9109 10	

And 7th.—400 acres in the ſame townſhip, purchaſed in January, 1779, one half of the purchaſe money only being paid, amounting to 5000l. Continental money, or 625l. ſpecie; as much more is yet due for this place.

The foregoing is the whole of my real eſtate. I have not purchaſed any other ſince the commencement of the preſent war, nor have I any money lodged in Europe or elſewhere.

Much has been ſaid of the reſignation of my commiſſion of Quarter-Maſter General in the autumn of 1777. On this head I have only to obſerve, that my health, through inceſſant fatigue in the ſervice of the public, being brought into ſuch a precarious ſtate as required an immediate relaxation from buſineſs, I was unwilling to hold offices which I could not vigorouſly diſcharge, and which I never accepted for the ſake of their emoluments, but of the ſervice they might enable me to render to my country. No ſooner was my health re-eſtabliſhed, than I obeyed the firſt call of my country, and accepted a ſeat at the Board of War. I have ever ſince conſidered myſelf as devoted to the public, and in no one inſtance have refuſed or declined their ſervice, when called upon by Congreſs or my fellow-citizens.

Much has been ſaid of my oppoſition to the Conſtitution of this State.---From the Bill of Rights, as well as from nature, I derive a right to ſpeak freely upon the ſubject of the laws and conſtitution of my country.----If this is denied, then Pennſylvania has paid her proportion of blood and treaſure in the preſent war in vain.

When I perceived the approach of the enemy towards this State, I ſacrificed my private opinions to the emergency, and conſented to ſerve under any conſtitution or law that could be made in any degree ſubſervient to the ſafety of my country.

With reſpect to all the other malevolent tales that have been propagated againſt my conduct while I acted for the public, I hereby in this public manner declare them to be falſe and impudent calumnies. I challenge their authors to ſtate and ſupport them. My heart bears me witneſs, that I have never cheriſhed one ambitious or intereſted wiſh, that was incompatible with the freedom and happineſs of my country.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have entered upon a new political exiſtence, and it is of conſequence to your welfare, that the men who have ſerved you faithfully ſhould at leaſt be defended againſt unmerited reproach.

My pen (when unknown to you) and my voice have rouſed many of you into action in the beginning of the controverſy, before you ſaw the impending danger. I have ſacrificed intimate connexions and friendſhips to your ſafety, at a time when many, who may now wiſh to miſlead you, were unknown to you, or known only for diſaffection to our common cauſe, or a criminal moderation of temper towards the Miniſtry of Britain. I aſk no recompence, no office, no honour for theſe ſervices. Happy, ſupremely happy in retirement, I with pleaſure behold the preſent glorious iſſue of the war. I wiſh only to enjoy, in obſcurity, the Freedom we have contended for, and the ineſtimable bleſſing to be governed well.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philad. Feb. 5, 1782.

Any perſon, who wiſhes to know the ſtate of General Mifflin's public accounts, may have the fulleſt information on that ſubject from Mr. Govet and Mr. Mercier, Commiſſioners of the Chamber of Accounts.

* *One Hundred Pounds of this ſum was paid in gold.*

Office of Finance,

JANUARY 29, 1782.

PROPOSALS will be received in this Office until Saturday the 16th of February next, for ſupplying by contract, to SAMUEL MILES, Eſquire, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General in this city, Fifty-five HORSES, fit for mounting Dragoons. Such Horſes to be free from blemiſh and warranted ſound, not under 15 hands high, nor under 5 nor above 9 years of age. The Horſes to be delivered on the firſt day of April next, and then to be inſpected by ſuch perſons as ſhall be agreed on and named in the contract. The propoſals to contain the loweſt price and longeſt terms of payments.

Eaſton, January 24, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Taylor, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the firſt of March next, properly atteſted, in order that they may be adjuſted for payment.

ROBERT LEVERS,
ROBERT L. HOOPER, junr. } executors.
ROBERT TRAIL,

BOSTON, *January* 24.

We hear that the Britiſh fleet from New-York, bound to the Weſt-Indies, left two capital ſhips, viz. the Royal Oak, and the Ruſſell, the former arrived at St. Kitts, in ſo bad a condition that ſhe was condemned as unfit for ſervice, the latter was drove on the rocks at Antigua, and entirely loſt. Admiral Graves in the London had ſailed for Jamaica. At Antigua and St. Kitts they were under the greateſt apprehenſions of an invaſion by an armament from Martinico. It is alſo ſaid that at Jamaica they are in daily expectation of an attack from the Spaniards.

We hear the that the brig Sally, Capt. Woarth, is arrived at Providence, in 50 days from Nantz (in France) who brings an account that 2 or 3 days before he ſailed, a frigate arrived there expreſs from Count de Graſſe, at Cheſapeak, with the account of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army. The news was received there with great expreſſions of joy; and a frigate was immediately diſpatched to Spain with the important intelligence.

Monday laſt Capt. Elwell, in the ſhip Robin-Hood, arrived ſafe in port, in 40 days from Gottenburg.

The private armed ſhip Grand Turk, belonging to Salem, has taken 6 valuable prizes, 2 of which, one laden with 500 hogſheads of ſugar, the other with dry fiſh, have arrived ſafe at Bilboa.

The Continental frigate Alliance, which ſailed from this port the 25th ult. has taken a large ſhip from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with ſugars, which has ſafe arrived in port.

All the Weſt-India iſlands, even the Britiſh, reſound with the praiſes of Gen. Bouille, and the bravery and generoſity of the French in the recapture of St Euſtatia, and reſtoring it to its original proprietors. This ſucceſsful enterprize affords a freſh proof in favour of the national character of our Allies. The Britiſh in thoſe iſlands loudly complain of the behaviour of the commander of St. Euſtatia, and of the heavy and increaſing burdens upon their induſtry and trade.

A large Spaniſh ſhip, with a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie, about 60 pieces of braſs cannon, and ſome ordnance ſtores, &c. on board, was lately taken by a Britiſh frigate, and ordered for New-York; but a letter of marque brig belonging to New London, falling in with her on her paſſage thither, re-captured her without much oppoſition. The commander of the frigate thought proper to break bulk upon the caſh, which he fleeced her intirely of, but left the cannon, ſtores, &c. on board (little ſuſpecting, that ſhould ſhe, by chance, be retaken, either by the Americans, French, or even her own countrymen, the cannon, &c. would be of more ſervice to them, than all the money ſhe poſſibly could have on board when taken) with which ſhe is arrived in a ſafe port.

From the Antigua Chronicle, of December 11, we have taken the following articles under the London head, as late as October 25, viz.

LONDON, *October* 15.

The Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen, captured by Commodore Johnſtone, mentioned in the Gazette extraordinary, were ſafe arrived at St. Helena, when the Eaſt-India fleet left that place.

Commodore Johnſtone is ſoon expected in the channel. He was to leave St. Helena with his prizes about the end of Auguſt, on his way home. It now appears that it never was intended he ſhould go to India. His inſtructions were to take the Cape of Good-Hope, but if that was impracticable, to ſend forward the line of battle ſhips and troops to Madraſs. Finding Suffrein's fleet had reached the Cape before him, which rendered its capture impoſſible, he ſent forward the line of battle ſhips and troops to India, agreeable to his inſtructions.

If the above prizes arrive ſafe in port, as they are ſaid to be the richeſt ſhips ſent from their ſettlements for ſome years, it is ſuppoſed the Commodore's ſhare of them will be worth 200,000 l.

Commodore Johnſtone is expected in England the latter end of next month, with all the company's homeward-bound ſhips due this year; alſo his valuable prizes. Col. Fullerton's regiment has loſt upwards of 130 men by ſickneſs, &c. Upon a moderate computation, if the Commodore brings home his Dutchmen ſafe, the value of their cargoes will amount to as much, if not more, than the great prize taken by Commodore Anſon from the Spaniards.

Holland has loſt more in one year than all the powers at war put together have ſuffered in the whole term of its duration. Three millions at Euſtatia, ſhips to the amount of half a million more; and, laſtly, their ſix Eaſt-India ſhips, which cannot be eſtimated at leſs than another million of ſpecie; and all this in obedience to French artifice.

Commodore Keith Stewart is ordered to return with his whole ſquadron to the Downs, the object of his cruiſe having ſo far anſwered, as to fruſtrate the commercial views of the Dutch in their expectations from the Baltic, and it being impoſſible at this late ſeaſon for their outward-bound Eaſt-India and other fleets to proceed to ſea northward, ſo that they muſt paſs through our channel, where a proper ſquadron is provided for their reception.

The weſtern ſquadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, is hourly expected to arrive in port. No detachment whatever has been ſent from it to the relief of Minorca, as was the general opinion; but probably ſix or ſeven of his cleaneſt ſhips will remain cruizing in the chops of the channel, for the protection of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet.

Oct. 19. No news of any kind has been yet received from America: Government are in the moſt anxious expectation of hourly diſpatches, as upon the next intelligence from that quarter, will in all probability depend the future proſpects of the war. His Majeſty feels ſo ſtrong and ſo truly paternal a concern upon this ſubject, that when he yeſterday left St. James's, he gave the moſt particular directions, that if any information ſhould be received from America, it ſhould be forwarded to him immediately, without ſtaying for the uſual ceremony of making out a *precis* for any of the cabinet miniſters. This circumſtance, ſo very uncommon, ſufficiently demonſtrates the ſuppoſed importance of the expected diſpatches.

Though the croakers of politics be buſily employed in propheſying the capture of Cornwallis's army, yet miniſtry have the moſt ſanguine hopes reſpecting his ſituation. The boaſted blockade of the Cheſapeake by de Graſſe is talked of at St. James's as but a very ſhort continuance, and that either the united fleets of Hood and Digby will force him from his preſent ſtation in the courſe of three weeks after the date of Greaves's laſt diſpatches, or another action will take place, more general, and it is to be hoped more ſucceſsful than the laſt.

The ſtation choſen by Lord Cornwallis, according to the laſt diſpatches, is almoſt as ſtrong as either Clinton's or Waſhington's; provided he has proviſions and ammunition, of which there is little doubt. Fayette and Wayne may attempt his lines, but probably be obliged to withdraw from before them, as D'Eſtaing at Savannah.

The ſituation which Count de Graſſe, in anchoring his fleet juſt within Cape Charles, in Virginia, has taken, effectually blocks up not only the Cheſapeake bay, but alſo York and James rivers; ſo that he may land what force he pleaſes, and alſo ſend his ſmall ſhips up thoſe places, while he prevents any ſupplies being ſent to Lord Cornwallis's army.

If our fleet ſhould be able to enter the Cheſapeake, then there will be little reaſon to entertain fears for the brave Cornwallis; we ſhall be able not only to land the troops that may be ſent to reinforce his Lordſhip's army, but alſo to cut off the communication between the Marquis de la Fayette's army and the main force of the continent.

The public are very anxious to hear of the fate of Lord Cornwallis's army; if the proviſions have been landed from the tranſports, there are great hopes his Lordſhip may defeat the attempts of the enemy, and hold out till relieved by the fleet from New-York.

Oct. 25. Several councils have been held within the courſe of the laſt ten days, by the Cabinet Miniſters, aſſembled in Cleveland-row, on the ſubject of the vaſt preparations which are now making at Breſt, Toulon, and the other ports of France, ſuppoſed to be intended for the ſervice of the Weſt-Indies the enſuing campaign. The reſult of their deliberations has been, a determination to lay the whole of the information they have received upon this ſubject before Parliament, on its firſt meeting, and to move for an immediate vote of ſupplies, adequate to the apparent magnitude of the emergency, to enable them to diſpatch a very great force to that quarter with the greateſt expedition. The ſupply neceſſary to be raiſed on this occaſion, added to what will be wanting for the other ſervices of the enſuing year, in America, &c. have altogether been eſtimated at the immenſe ſum of 30,000,000.

Lord Dunmore took artillery and ſtores to the amount of 27,000l. over with him to Virginia.—It is to be feared this ſtock will fall into the hands of the enemy, if Lord Cornwallis ſhould not be able to keep his poſt againſt the united force of Wayne and the French troops under the Marquis de la Fayette.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated Nov. 20, 1781.

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of the ſafe arrival, at L'Orient, of the ſhip St. James, Captain Truxton. The Franklin, Capt. Angus, is taken and carried into Portland. We have juſt received the *glorious news* of the ſurrender of Cornwallis by a French frigate, the Surveillante, ſent by Count De Graſs, and arrived at Breſt the 15th of November, after a paſſage of 22 days."

On the 28th ult. Congreſs appointed EBENEZER HAZARD, Eſq; Poſt-Maſter-General, and JAMES BRYSON, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Poſt Maſter-General.

We hear that Congreſs have reduced poſtage to the peace price.

*** The Supreme Executive Council have appointed Monday, the eleventh inſtant, to hear the council on the late conteſted election for councillor for the county of Philadelphia, in the council chamber in the State houſe.

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, February 2, 1782.

To be SOLD by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-ſtreet, at the SPREAD-EAGLE, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia,

A general Aſſortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are,

CALOMEL, Camphor, Opium, Magneſia, Liquorice, Jallap, Ipecacuana, Tartar-Emetic, Rhubarb, Cream of Tartar, Flour of Sulphur, Senna, Manna, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Bateman's Drops, Turlington's and Pauliana's American Balſam, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, James's Fever Powders, Hill's Elixir Bardana and Balſam of Honey, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's Pills, Godfrey's Cordial, genuine Hærlem Oil, lately imported from Holland, &c. alſo the very beſt Velvet Corks, and freſh American Flour of Muſtard. ¶ 8 w.

To be SOLD by Private SALE,

(But if not Sold before the 10th of March next, then to be Lett) and may be entered on the 25th of March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Plantation where the Hon. John Evans, Eſq; reſides; containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence, upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream running through the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a ſmall expence; there are two log tenements, barn and ſtabling on the premiſes; the ſituation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 9 miles from Chriſtiana-bridge, 10 miles from Newport, and 15 from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral good griſt mills. The preſent tenant John Hahn, will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon applying to him.

Alſo Twelve acres and a half excellent UPLAND, lately cleared and under good cedar poſt and rail fence, ſituate about three miles and a half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's ferry, adjoining land of Samuel Rhoads, Eſquire.

If any perſon is deſirous of purchaſing, the owner will take Specie, State Money, Merchandize or Country Produce in payment, and the firſt mentioned premiſes will be ſold with or without a conſiderable ſtock.

For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM SHEAFF, at the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said WILLIAM SHEAFF alſo has to diſpoſe of, at his Store, by wholeſale and retail, Old Madeira, Liſbon and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Coniac Brandy, Cherry Brandy and Rum, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Clover and Timothy Seeds, and a few Caſks of Tanners and Lamp Oil. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, on the 13th of January laſt, a red COW, about 7 years old, is with calf, and marked W T on one horn. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM BISPHAM, near the Middle-ferry, on Schuylkill. ¶

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 25th of February inſtant, a valuable PLANTATION, on Durham road, in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, containing 70 acres, 20 whereof is woodland, ten acres of meadow, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of grafted fruit, alſo peach-and cherry-trees; a two ſtory ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a large ſtone ſhoemaker and currier's ſhop adjoining; a well of never-failing water near the door, with a pump in it; a tan-yard with 20 vatts, and a pump in it, alſo a ſpring near it, with other appurtenances. Likewiſe 100 acres, chiefly woodland, with a log dwelling-houſe, by the ſaid road, a mile from the above premiſes, which will be ſold in lots of 20 or 30 acres each. Conditions to be made known at the time of ſale.

¶ BENJAMIN FELL.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE noted covering Horſe YOUNG BELSIZE, 9 years old, a beautiful dapple grey, full 16 hands high, has good courage and a lofty carriage, is good for either ſaddle or gears, and allowed by good judges to be ſuperior in figure and ſtrength to any half blooded horſe in the province; it is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree, as the horſe will fully recommend himſelf to any ſpectator. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid horſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Valley Church. ¶ JESSE REESE.

N. B. If ſaid horſe is not ſold, he will be rented to a truſty perſon this enſuing ſeaſon, for covering of mares.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Cheſter county, part in Whiteland, and part in Charleſtown townſhips, containing 417 acres, 300 of which are cleared, about 20 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the remainder woodland; there are on the premiſes two tenements, one a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and out-houſes; the other a log houſe, barn and out-houſes; there is a great plenty of lime ſtone and a lime kiln on ſaid premiſes, two miles from the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, and 24 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of HUGH FRAZER, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, next door but one to the Friend's Meeting-houſe.

N. B. Said Fraizer deſires all indebted to him to pay in two months, or they may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons. ¶ *Feb.* 6, 1782.

Annapolis, January 27, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs Leave to inform the Public, and particularly thoſe Gentlemen who have favoured him with their cuſtom, that he is about to remove from the houſe he now occupies on the Dock in this city, to the INDIAN KING, in Church-ſtreet, lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He ſolicits a continuance of his cuſtomers, and aſſures the public that he will endeavour to deſerve their favour. ¶ 4 w.

One Hundred Dollars, Specie, Reward.

RAN from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, the 23d of April, 1781, Negroe DICK; about 28 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow ey'd, ſtraight bodied, ſpeaks pretty quick and a little ſtammering: Had a variety of good clothes with him, and plenty of money; was bro't up to farming, is a very good ax-man, and handy at moſt kinds of country work. About 6 years ago was brought from the branches of Nanticoke river, in Suſſex county, where he had been brought up, and it is ſuppoſed he is now hovering between the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeak.

Alſo ran from the ſame place, the beginning of Sept. 1777, and joined the Britiſh then at Head of Elk, another Negroe named DICK; near 6 feet high, a ſtraight well proportioned fellow, not very black, about 30 years old, apt to ſmile when ſpeaking, was brought up in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle county, to farming and driving team, at which he is expert, as well as drinking ſtrong liquor.—'Tis thought he is now hovering about Philadelphia, or in the Jerſies. Any perſon ſecuring the above deſcribed fellows, or either of them, in any goal, and will give notice to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid forge, ſo that he may recover him or them, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

¶ 6 w. THOMAS MAY.

N. B. If they return of their own accord, this offence ſhall be forgiven. *January* 23, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, and Rebecca his wife, by their own contract and agreement, made a diviſion of their goods on the ſixth day of November laſt; and it was alſo agreed, that each pay their own debts before marriage, and for ever after; on which ſhe moved her ſhare away, and we have lived ſeparate ever ſince. Theſe are to certify, that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

February 5, 1782. ¶ EDWARD DAVIS.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening, the 19th inſtant, a ſtout, likely Negroe MAN, named TOB, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a ſailors jacket, and ſhort waiſtcoat of grey coating, with a great coat of the ſame, a pair of new buckſkin breeches; he took with him a ſhort fuſtian coat, ſeveral ſhirts, &c. He went off with a young Mulattoe Fellow, of nearly the ſame ſize. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroe in any goal, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, ¶ JOHN LARDNER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid carrying off the ſaid Negro. And an additional Reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for information who has ſecreted him.

Philadelphia Jan. 21, 1782.

Newmanſter, Cæcil county, Maryland, Jan. 18, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a white MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 14 or 15 years old, has the pole evil, branded E W on the top of her rump. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'COY, living near Langwell's tavern. ¶

Lurgan townſhip, Cumberland county, Auguſt 6, 1781.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, a bright bay MARE, 3 years old, a natural pacer, no brand nor mark, except a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ DANIEL YOUNG.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

At the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February Inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, 15 feet front, and 78 feet in depth, being two ſtories high, having two rooms on each floor, a good ceiled garret, and an alley on the ſide thereof, with a kitchen, one ſtory high. It pays 7l. 10s. *per ann.* ground-rent to Hudſon's eſtate, and receives 6l. 15s. from the two adjoining lots; late the eſtate of Thomas Bourne, deceaſed.

ISAAC SNOWDEN,)
JOHN REDMAN,) Executors.

Bucks county, January 17, 1782.

By virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Friday, the 15th of February next, at Newtown,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, near the head of Trenton Falls, in the Falls townſhip, bounded by land of John Wood, Michael Hutchinſon and others, containing about 110 acres; the ſaid tract is ſituate convenient for a ferry, well watered and timbered, improved with two tenements, orchards, meadow, &c. late the property of the above named John Wood. Alſo two other tracts, pieces or parcels of land, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the townſhip aforeſaid, near the river Delaware. One of ſaid tracts, &c. is bounded by lands of John Holmes, John Right, Iſaac Pearſon and others, containing 100 acres; the other of ſaid pieces, being the one third of 149 acres, ſituate near the laſt mentioned tract, bounded by lands of Joſeph Kirkbride, Eſq; Iſaac Pearſon, Thomas Riche and others; the whole in wood land, and the ſoil good; late the property of Jacob Shallus; ſeized and taken in execution by

GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. †

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 23d day of the ſecond month next, being the ſeventh of the week, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION and tract of LAND, ſituate in Upper Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pidcock, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Peter Blaker, Joſeph Howell, and Benjamin Taylor, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and a half, the greater part whereof is cleared. The ſoil of the arable land is good, being chiefly low land on the river, with a good proportion of meadow, a dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard. For farther particulars enquire of William Lownes, near the premiſes. *Firſt Month* 23, 1782. ¶

Philadelphia, January 17, 1782.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, late of the county of Philadelphia, has in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of the State, we the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, within the ſaid county, conſiſting of the following Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, viz.—One good two ſtory brick houſe, orchard, and other improvements, and 29 acres and an half of good land, in the Weſt Northern Liberties, bounded on Schuylkill, and by ground late of Joſeph Galloway and others, about four miles from the city, will be ſold during the natural life only of ſaid Shoemaker, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-houſe of ſaid county. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder to be paid in one month after ſale, and on failure thereof the premiſes, in like manner, to revert to the State, and the money paid to be forfeited; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents.

Wood-Cutters Wanted,

At the ATSION IRON-WORKS, in the townſhip of Eveſham, Burlington county, New-Jerſey.

Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR,

at ſaid Works. *Jan.* 15, 1782. †

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A LARGE two ſtory brick MESSUAGE, with about two acres of GROUND thereto belonging, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia; it is very pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a delightful proſpect up and down ſaid river and parts adjacent; the houſe hath four rooms on a floor, a ſpacious brick kitchen adjoining, and a pump of excellent water at the kitchen door, very convenient either for a gentleman's retreat or for a public houſe. Enquire of the Printers. *Jan.* 17, 1782. †

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, and 2 miles ſouth-weſt of the Croſs-roads, containing 282 acres old meaſure, with the uſual allowances; there is nearly one half of the whole cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland; an excellent piece of meadow lies before the door, which produces from 7 to 8 tons of hay per ſeaſon; there is alſo another meadow on the weſt ſide of the plantation, conſiſting of about 20 acres on a never failing ſtream, where 12 or 14 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence. On the premiſes are a commodious dwelling-houſe, in good repair, a milch-houſe over an excellent ſpring of water convenient to the houſe, a large log barn and ſtables, with other out-houſes, kitchen garden, orchard, cyder preſs, &c. Thoſe who may incline to purchaſe, by applying to Mr. Thomas Meaſe, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, will be informed of the price and terms of payment.

WILLIAM ALLISON.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Woodhouſe,

Bookbinder, Bookſeller and *Stationer*,

At his HOUSE in Front-ſtreet, the third door above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

STATIONARY,

WRITING-PAPER and Wrapping-Paper; Blank-Books, ruled and unruled, of all ſizes and quality; Pewter Ink-Stands and Ink Cheſts of all ſizes; all ſorts of Pocket Ink-Horns; beſt Dutch Quills and Dutch Sealing-Wax; beſt Iriſh Wafers; large and ſmall Sand and Pounce Boxes; Ink Powder; Slates and Slate Pencils; a large aſſortment of Pen-Knives; the beſt playing and meſſage Cards; Pocket-Books of all kinds; warranted black Lead Pencils; red and black Ink of the beſt kind.

Alſo a large Aſſortment of BOOKS,

Such as, Law Books; Acts of Aſſembly, before and ſince the Revolution; Weſt-India Pilot; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; Mathematics; Phyſic; Divinity; Hiſtory and Romance; and a variety of School Books, &c. &c. †

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of well made HAY, by the ton or larger quantity, part of which is of the beſt quality, the road to it is good, and can be hauled any time; about two miles from the city. Caſh, paper-money, or any kind of government ſecurities, will be taken in payment, at the current value. Apply to WILLIAM BALL, in Market-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, with a well of good water in the yard, and a good ſtable, ſituate in Frankford, in the Fork of Briſtol and Adams's road, near Frankford mill. The ſtand is ſuitable for a tradeſman or ſtore, and has been occupied as ſuch many years paſt. The whole in good repair, and under good fence. For terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WORRELL, in Frankford. †

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Jan. 9, 1782.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, a bay MARE, full 15 hands, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder thus ♥ paces a good travel, but moſt inclined to trot, ſhod before, and her fore feet remarkably ſmall; has been uſed to the gears, and has ſundry marks occaſioned by the collar. Alſo a black HORSE, near 14 hands high; his near hind foot white, trots and canters, is very ſpirited, and may paſs for about 8 or 9 years old. A reward of Sixteen Dollars will be given to any perſon, who ſhall apprehend the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and the creatures reſtored; or Two Dollars for each of the creatures only.

JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Cheſter county, Birmingham townſhip, containing about 50 acres, 12 acres good meadow, the ſame quantity woodland, the remainder good for grain or paſture, with two excellent orchards, a compleat dwelling-houſe, with a never failing ſpring at the door, a tan-yard in good repair, ſufficient to tan between 5 and 600 hides, with the vats and working utenſils in good repair, beſides a large quantity of bark, and a ſtock of good leather. The above premiſes is fit to accommodate a private gentleman, or a man inclined to follow the tanning buſineſs, that trade having been followed at the place above 40 years. It is convenient to good markets, 11 miles from Wilmington, 12 from Cheſter, and 26 from Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 8, 1782. JOSEPH DILWORTH.

N. B. The ſaid plantation is to be entered upon by the firſt of April next, and the purchaſer may have the advantage of purchaſing the ſtock in the yard, if it ſhould ſuit him. ‡

TO BE LETT,

A genteel and convenient Two-ſtory

BRICK HOUSE,

In Norris's-Alley. Enquire of WALTER SHEE, near the Coffee-Houſe.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TENEMENT, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, and county of Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituated on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, and joining on the road from Spring Mills to North-Wales, which renders it convenient for any publick buſineſs, 13 miles from the city, conſiſting of 85 acres of good land, about 60 acres cleared, the reſt good woodland, there is on ſaid premiſes a good Houſe, part ſtone, the other part frame. A new frame barn, a well of good water near the door, a bearing orchard of different kinds of fruit, ſome meadow, and more may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JACOB JONES, near the Spring Mills. †

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, containing four acres of land, two acres of which is the beſt watered meadow: There is on ſaid premiſes, a good new frame dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on each floor, a good cellar, a good frame barn and ſtable; likewiſe a young bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, a good ſpring of water near the door; there is ſome good timber on the land; it is well ſituated for a tradeſman. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms. ¶ JOHN CHANDLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſſing, about the 11th of the 8th Month laſt, A ſtray HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be three years old; ſaid heifer is black, with a white face, and white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take her away.

10th Month, 4th day. ‡ JOHN HUNT, Jun.

Went adrift, the 20th of December, 1781, from the mouth of Little Creek,

A SCHOONER, formerly the property of Henry Townſend, living on Cedar-Creek, but now the property of George Trennis; had but one maſt and one ſail, pink ſtern; ſhe will carry about 14 or 1500 buſhels. Whoever takes up ſaid ſchooner, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have a REWARD of TWENTY POUNDS, paid by GEORGE TRENNIS, living with George Wack, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. § *Jan.* 14, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND in Monnouth county, Eaſt-Jerſey, on the great road leading from Morris's Tavern to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, within one mile and an half of Emley's Town, and ſix miles from Allen-Town, containing 50 acres, 40 cleared, 4 of meadow, and the remainder woodland; thereon is a good framed Houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor and an entry, three rooms above, and a cellar under the whole; a good well of water at the door, a ſtone kitchen and Shoemakers's ſhop, a barn, with ſtables therein, a good waggon-houſe, with a ſtable and cornerib therein, a young bearing orchard, and other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, pears and cherries. For Terms apply to Robert Wright, in Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, Benjamin Morris, on Shrewſbury road, or Judiah Throb, on the premiſes.

If not ſold by the firſt of April, to be lett.

January 3, 1782. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe indebted by Bill, Bond, Note or Book-debt, to Doctor JOSEPH FENTON, late of the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Bucks, to make payment, within the ſpace of four weeks from this date, to the ſubſcriber, as he is impowered to receive the ſame, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Doctor Fenton, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled, by RICHARD LEEDOM.

January 6, 1782. †

WAS LOST on Lancaſter road, about two miles from the Middle-Ferry, on the 2d of this Inſtant, An iron grey HORSE, about 14 hands high, a ſwitch tail, his face whiter than the reſt of him, two ſaddle marks under the hind part of the ſaddle, 7 years old next ſpring; alſo, a good ſaddle and bridle, two market wallets and a bag, a pair of ſteelyards, weighs 54 on the longeſt ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and other things, that the owner may have them again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county.

January 11, 1782. ¶ ISAAC REECE.

ALL Perſons indebted to SAMUEL HOLLINSHEAD, of the townſhip of Deptford, in the county of Glouceſter, State of New-Jerſey, Tanner, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcriber, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Samuel Hollinſhead, near Mantua-creek bridge, on Second day, the 11th of February next, in order to diſcharge the ſame without further trouble; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Samuel Hollinſhead, who have not delivered in their accounts, are alſo requeſted to meet at the time and place aboveſaid, with their accounts properly proved. Thoſe creditors who do dot meet at the time, will be likely to be excluded from receiving any part of their demands, as I am properly authoriſed by the ſaid Samuel Hollinſhead to make ſale of all his goods and chattles, rights and credits, in order to ſettle all his accounts, and diſcharge his juſt debts, and would be willing to do the ſame to the moſt advantage for his creditors.

Jan. 11, 1782. † EDMUND HOLLINSHEAD.

January 7, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 150 acres, lying in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Hurford, David Puſey, Joſeph Pemberton and others; on which is a large ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, a barn and out houſes, two bearing orchards, and about 10 acres of meadow already made, and a great deal more may be made. The whole well timbered and watered, having water in every field, and lieth in a pleaſant part of the country, within two miles of three merchant-mills, 15 miles of Wilmington, and 12 of Newport. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, where the terms of ſale will be made known, by

† JOSEPH HURFORD.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Has opened a new *MEDICINAL STORE* at the

UNICORN & MORTAR,

In Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet; where may be had, a general aſſortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Of the beſt quality, on moderate terms; among which are, JESUITS BARK, Opium, Magneſia, Salts, Cream of Tartar, Flour of Sulphur, Salt-Petre, Liquorice, Calomel, Senna, Jallap, Ipecacuana, Quick-Silver, Borax, &c. &c.

A variety of *Patent Medicines*, viz.

Anderſon's, Hooper's, Lockyer's and Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's and Walker's Drops, Daffy's and Boſtock's Elixir, James's Powders, Turlington's and Hill's American Balſam, Britiſh Oil, Bolderſon's and Ryan's Worm Cakes, Hill's Elixir Bardana, and Balſam of Honey, Britiſh Teeth-Powder, a few Bottles of genuine *Hærlem Oil*, lately imported from *Holland*, &c. alſo a quantity of *Crude Camphor*, at a much lower Price than the refined Sort, and anſwering full as well every Medicinal Intention.

Vials, Gallipots, Eaú-de-Luce, Lavender and Honey Water, ſmall Syringes, &c. &c.

Orders from his former Correſpondents, and others who may pleaſe to apply to him, will be duly executed for prompt Payment. *Medicine Cheſts* for *Ships* or *private Families* remote from a Phyſician, carefully put up, with proper directions.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.